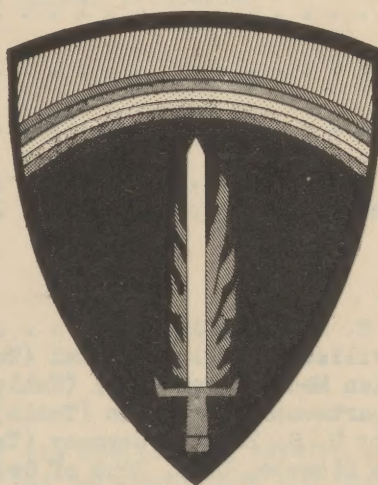


MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND  
MEDICAL AFFAIRS



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MEDICAL  
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MONTHLY REPORT OF MILITARY GOVERNOR  
U.S. ZONE 20 MARCH 1946  
NO.8

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>TEXT</u>	<u>Page</u>
Synopsis . . . . .	1
Organization . . . . .	1
Denazification . . . . .	1
Deficiencies . . . . .	2
Reestablishment of German Operations . . . . .	2
Communicable Diseases . . . . .	2
Nutrition . . . . .	3
Sanitation . . . . .	4
Medical Affairs . . . . .	4
Nursing Affairs . . . . .	4
Hospitalization . . . . .	4
Medical Supply . . . . .	4
Veterinary Affairs . . . . .	5
Meat and Dairy Products . . . . .	5
Veterinary Laboratories and Research . . . . .	5
 <u>DISPLAYS</u>	
Status of Denazification, U. S. Zone (Table) . . . . .	6
Results of Vetting German Civilian Medical Personnel (Table) . . . . .	7
Distribution of German Civilian Medical Personnel (Table) . . . . .	8
Status of Civilian Health Departments, U. S. Zone (Table) . . . . .	9
Communicable Disease Rates for U. S. Zone of Germany (Table) . . . . .	10
Death Rates From Communicable Disease, U. S. Zone of Germany (Table) . . . . .	11
Death Rates From Communicable Disease, U. S. Zone of Germany (Table) . . . . .	12
Penicillin Treatment of Gonorrhea in German Civilians (Table) . . . . .	13
Caloric Value of Rationed Food, U. S. Zone (Table) . . . . .	14
German Civilian Weights in Pounds, U. S. Zone (Table) . . . . .	15
Summary of Weights of 12,791 Displaced Persons (Table) . . . . .	16
Summary of Weights of 5,144 Adult German Civilians (Table) . . . . .	16
Status of Beds, German Civilian and Prisoner of War Hospitals (Table) . . . . .	17
Reported Cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis (Chart) . . . . .	18
Reported Cases of Diphtheria (Chart) . . . . .	19
Reported Cases of Tuberculosis, Lungs and Larynx (Chart) . . . . .	20
Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever (Chart) . . . . .	21
Reported Cases of Scarlet Fever (Chart) . . . . .	22
Reported Cases of Dysentery (Chart) . . . . .	23

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# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

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## SYNOPSIS

Denazification of German civilian medical personnel has progressed in spite of critical needs during the winter season. German health authorities are discharging their responsibilities satisfactorily when difficulties of communications and transportation are considered. However, shortages of transportation, materials and qualified personnel have prevented any substantial improvement in sanitation or medical services.

Incidence of all important communicable diseases continues its downward trend except for venereal diseases and scabies. Death rates from communicable diseases show downward trends except for tuberculosis, which is steadily rising. Refugees entering the U. S. Zone are adequately examined and disinfested at the border and in reception stations to control or prevent spread of communicable diseases.

Normal Consumers averaged sufficient food for minimum health, as confirmed by average weights of civilians throughout the U. S. Zone. Weights of Displaced Persons continued to exceed normal standards.

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## ORGANIZATION

### Denazification

Denazification of the medical and related services continued to progress; 39,000 German civilian medical personnel have now been vetted, with 25.4 per cent found unacceptable and 9,735 Nazis removed to date (Table I). Only 7.7 per cent of all those vetted have been retained because of operational necessity during the critical winter season (Table II). Sufficient civilian personnel for the current medical needs of the German civil population continue to be available, and German support of medical care for displaced persons under direction of Military Government remains satisfactory (Table III). Two hundred and seventy-seven German Kreise Health Officers were on duty (Table IV). Two Kreise were without health officers. There is one doctor for every 979 German civilians as compared with one for 1,587 during October 1945, but many of the doctors will not be available when denazification is complete.

In January the distribution of German prisoner-of-war medical personnel not yet discharged was as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Med. Corps</u>	<u>Dent. Corps.</u>	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Orderlies</u>
TOTAL	1,179	118	4,541	4,584
Third Army	630	62	2,273	2,147
Seventh Army	549	56	2,268	2,437

In November 1945, there remained as prisoners of war 2,152 of the medical

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FEBRUARY 1946

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## HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

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corps, 195 of the dental corps, and 8,110 nurses.

### Deficiencies

The major operational deficiencies for civilian medical services continued to be shortages of medical supplies and of passenger and cargo transportation. Essential reporting improved, as did delivery of specimens to laboratories and transmission of laboratory reports, but bringing doctors and patients together has continued to be difficult and even impossible at times. Sufficient motor fuel for essential health services was lacking.

### Reestablishment of German Operations

As the withdrawal of Military Government medical personnel to the Land level continued, German authorities subordinate to the Laender steadily increased their activities during February. They continued to establish generally satisfactory border control and Regierungsbezirk reception centers for the inspecting, disinfesting and isolating of sick refugees. German nutrition survey teams which will replace U. S. teams, are in process of formation in all areas. German authorities obtained acceptable body weight records on 66,575 civilians.

### Communicable Diseases

Reporting of communicable diseases (Table V), is now satisfactorily operating under German authorities below Regierungsbezirke. A downward trend in rates of incidence of all important communicable diseases except for venereal diseases and scabies continued, namely, diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and infectious dysentery. (Charts I to VI). The continued rise in the reported incidence of gonorrhea is believed to be due to the more complete case finding which has resulted from the desire of civilians to take advantage of penicillin treatment. There is evidence of increase in voluntary applications for diagnosis and treatment on the part of German civilians prompted by periodic publicity campaigns in process by German authorities. Scabies will continue at an unsatisfactorily high rate until sufficient soap, hot water and additional medicaments are made available.

Death rates from communicable disease (Tables VI and VII) show a downward trend for all except tuberculosis, which is steadily rising. Infant mortality rates continued high in some instances, but were reduced generally from those reported prior to November 1945. Typical rates per 100 live births were reported for the U. S. Sector of Berlin where the monthly mortality rate dropped steadily from 93.8 in July 1945 to 22.8 in December 1945 as compared with annual rates for the city of Berlin of 5.9 in 1939, 5.9 in 1940, 5.7 in 1941, 6.7 in 1942, 6.6 in 1943, and 12.3 in 1944. In Bavaria the rate was 13.3 as compared with 7.8 for the year 1939. In Wuerttemberg-Baden the rate was 3.95 in February 1938, 5.91 in February 1939, 5.59 February 1943 and 12.68 in February 1946. Rates for Greater Hesse were 4.5 in 1938, 4.9 in 1939, 7.4 in 1944 and 13.63 in 1945.

German immunization programs were directed at diphtheria, typhoid fever, smallpox and scarlet fever, resulting in a total of 3,414,045 immunizations since occupation to 1 March 1946. The following have been completed:

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FEBRUARY 1946

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## HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

<u>Disease for which Immunized</u>	<u>Cumulative Totals to 1 March 1946</u>	<u>Immunizations prior to 1 February 1946</u>	<u>Immunizations during February 1946</u>
TOTAL	3,414,045	2,818,049	595,996
Smallpox	442,422	357,629	84,793
Diphtheria	1,324,546	1,077,769	246,777
Typhoid Fever	1,290,952	1,127,001	163,951
Scarlet Fever	306,133	221,168	84,965
Typhus	49,992	34,482	15,510

A total of 53,257 civilian venereal disease cases have been reported in the U. S. Zone since 1 June 1945, including 41,286 cases of gonorrhea and 10,971 of syphilis; these include 8,888 cases reported for the month as compared with 6,781 for January and 7,496 for November 1945. German authorities have increased the treatment of gonorrhea with penicillin (Table VIII). At 105 treatment centers operated entirely by Germans, 40,783 German civilians have been treated with penicillin since early December 1945. During February 26,043 were treated as compared with 8,632 in January and 6,108 during December. Insufficient means are available to German authorities for adequate treatment of syphilis. The importance of eliminating the reservoir of venereal infection existing in German civilians continues to be emphasized by high rates among United States troops.

Only 153 cases of typhus fever have been reported from 82 communities between 1 September 1945 and 23 February 1946, 62 of them in the U. S. Sector of Berlin. Thirty-six new cases and 32 communities not previously reported, were added during February. No more than seven cases have been reported in any one month from one Regierungsbezirk. Almost all cases are known to have originated outside of the U. S. Zone. Only two secondary infections have occurred, indicating that trained civilian control teams throughout the Zone have been successful in all Kreise and at border stations.

Other potential communicable diseases among refugees arriving in the U. S. Zone from the East are also being controlled at zone border and reception stations, where German civilians are conducting thorough physical inspections. There are 38 such stations, 5 in Bavaria, 15 in Greater Hesse, and 18 in Wuerttemberg-Baden, as well as in the U. S. Sector of Berlin. The refugees are quarantined when necessary and continue to be given routine disinfestation with DDT powder prior to issuance of food or clothing ration cards. Those individuals who have gained unauthorized entrance can receive no ration cards until they submit to similar attentions.

### Nutrition

The caloric value of the official ration as actually received in the U. S. Zone (Table IX) increased in February to the highest level since occupation. This is an artificial increase because the accepted caloric value of bread has been changed from 225 to 245 calories per 100 grams. The official ration scale for February was planned on the basis of 225 calories per 100 grams of bread.

The nutritional status of all categories of persons in the U. S. Zone remains satisfactory as indicated by February surveys. German nutrition survey teams are in the process of development in all Laender and one is already in operation in Berlin.

FEBRUARY 1946

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## HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

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Record of street weighings (Table X) accomplished by the Germans themselves (66,575 persons reported) showed no significant changes. When the standards are corrected for clothing and the data is compared with data of nutrition survey teams (Table XII), there continues to be found very little difference between the two sources of information. The percentage deviation from normal standard average weights range from approximately -0.6 percent to approximately -15.3 percent.

Weights of displaced persons recorded in 15 camps (Table XI) confirm the availability of sufficient food.

### Sanitation

Little change has occurred with regard to water, sewage disposal, existing shortages of housing, and lack of fuel for heating water for public baths or other sanitation purposes. Sanitation measures in the larger cities continue to be generally retarded by lack of transportation and motor fuel.

A typhoid fever outbreak of 80 cases through February at Bad Wimpfen, North Baden was traced to a patient in a hospital from which drainage passed into a septic tank approximately 20 feet from a spring supplying the village. A drip chlorinator was constructed locally and other appropriate methods of control initiated.

### MEDICAL AFFAIRS

#### Nursing Affairs

There are sufficient trained nurses for hospital staffs at present, although nurses aides are used to supplement the nursing staff in practically all hospitals.

#### Hospitalization

Hospital bed capacity increased to 160,539 beds, a rise of 1,712 beds over the corrected figure for 1 February (Table XIII). A loss of 4,659 beds in Bavaria resulted from the release of school and church properties and other miscellaneous facilities temporarily utilized as hospital space. This is part of a general program to eliminate unsatisfactory facilities and consolidate, improve, and expand suitable properties. Beds for prisoner-of-war patients, who will soon become a responsibility of civilian authorities, were reduced in February from 72,579 to 59,520 for the Zone as a whole. There were 10.5 beds per thousand civilian population available as compared with 10.4 in January, 9.9 in December 1945 and 7.1 in the early days of occupation. Civilian bed occupancy was decreased from 89.2 percent on 1 February to 87.7 percent on 1 March and prisoner-of-war bed occupancy increased from 69.2 percent to 75.1 percent.

#### MEDICAL SUPPLY

Civilian professional services report little, if any, improvement in the medical supply situation. Lack of production in the U. S. Zone and depletion of stocks, coupled with inability or difficulty in effecting interzonal trade, have resulted in increased shortages. German health authorities have reported in detail requirements for essential medical care of the population. They have also reported their lack of

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FEBRUARY 1946

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## HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

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ability to obtain from German sources the items approved by Military Government as essential from the professional medical point of view, such as scabesticides. Increased Military Government stimulation of production, where this is possible, and the assurance of priorities which will permit the reestablishment or new development of productive means, continue to be recommended to prevent the need for importation of medical supplies essential for prevention of serious communicable diseases and unrest.

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

#### Meat and Dairy Products

Of 171 veterinarians engaged in meat inspection in the United States Zone, 108 are in Bavaria, 36 in Greater Hesse and 27 in Wuerttemberg-Baden. Of 4,124 lay inspectors, 2,186 are in Bavaria, 1,248 in Greater Hesse and 690 in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

#### Veterinary Laboratories and Research

The Veterinary laboratories located at Nuremberg and Schleissheim report the following activities during the month:

##### Laboratory Examinations:

Bacteriological	10,217
Excrements	28
Food	746
Pathological	102
Serological	12
Diagnostic	211

##### Production and distribution of biological products:

Swine erysipelas serum	228 liters
Swine erysipelas culture	1.5 liters
Abortus Bank (killed) vaccine	465 doses
Coli vaccine-bovine	51 doses
Navel-ill vaccine	18 doses
Abortus Bank (living)	373 doses
Fowl pest vaccine	33,000 doses
Tuberculin	5 cc
Borna Vaccine	264 doses

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FEBRUARY 1946

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# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE I  
STATUS OF DENAZIFICATION  
UNITED STATES ZONE  
Cumulative From Occupation To 1 March 1946

Areas and Categories of Nazis Removed	Physicians	Nurses	Dentists	Midwives	Pharmacists	Sanitary Inspectors	Veterinarians	Others
TOTAL	3,535	1,939	2,014	568	825	16	398	438
LAND BAVARIA	1,970	560	1,023	235	503	16	251	223
Mainfranken	328	67	120	43	37	3	23	9
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	271	63	84	31	50	0	42	104
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	74	36	10	5	162	3	8	93
Schwaben	381	368	183	44	24	10	51	17
Oberbayern	916	126	626	112	230	0	127	0
LAND GREATER HESSE	531	241	380	67	94	--	--	122
RB Kassel	143	35	62	17	20	--	--	28
RB Wiesbaden (a)	73	64	149	12	25	--	--	28
RB Hessen	315	142	169	39	49	--	--	66
LAND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN	772	1,102	418	265	163	--	132	54
Baden Section	281	171	168	23	63	--	44	0
Wuerttemberg Section (b)	491	931	250	242	100	--	88	54
BREMEN PORT COMMAND				Information Unavailable				
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	262	36	193	1	65	--	15	39

Note: 9,735 Nazis have been removed, a gain of 3,989 since 1 December 1945 or 40.9 percent of all removed to date during the critical winter period, 1 December 1945 to 1 March 1946.

## HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE II  
RESULTS OF VETTING GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL  
UNITED STATES ZONE  
(1 March 1946)

Category of Personnel	Totals		Bavaria		Greater Hesse		Wuerttemberg-Baden	
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable but retained for operational necessity	Acceptable	Unacceptable but retained for operational necessity	Acceptable	Unacceptable but retained for operational necessity
TOTAL	29,069	9,931 a/	17,609	5,747	4,328	1,403	7,132	2,781
Physicians	5,858	3,725	3,390	2,422	1,853	531	615	772
Nurses	16,123	2,201	9,671	990	1,392	241	5,060	970
Dentists	1,996	2,023	1,278	1,284	380	321	338	418
Midwives	2,374	602	1,258	262	377	68	739	272
Pharmacists	1,068	657	663	388	199	106	206	163
Sanitary Inspectors	43	14	43	14	--	--	--	--
Veterinarians	554	567	335	299	127	136	92	132
Others	1,053	142	971	88	--	--	82b/	54
								0

a/ Although 3,043 or 30.6 percent of total unacceptable individuals have been retained for operational necessities during the critical winter months compared with 30.7 percent on 1 November 1945; only 7.7 percent of all medical personnel vetted were so retained compared with 8.5 percent 1 February 1946, 7.7 percent 1 December 1945 and 5.26 percent 1 November 1945. 25.4 percent of all vetted are unacceptable, compared with 20.2 percent 1 February 1946, 23.7 percent 1 January 1946, 26.2 percent 1 December 1945 and 17.3 percent 1 November 1945.

b/ Social workers.

FEBRUARY 1946

# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE III  
DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
(1 March 1946)

Areas and Categories of Personnel	Physicians	Nurses	Dentists	Mid-Wives	Pharmacists	Sanitary Inspectors	Veterinarians	Others
TOTAL	15,559	27,000	6,308	4,676	3,330	121	1,459	2,871
LAND BAVARIA	8,136	14,542	3,313	2,249	2,203	53	839	1,416
Mainfranken	960	1,860	400	482	205	8	88	150
Oberfranken und								
Mittelfranken	1,505	3,362	685	569	362	0	141	1,029
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	1,135	2,548	340	493	580	18	247	237
Schwaben	563	2,532	281	291	184	21	119	0
Oberbayern	3,973	4,240	1,607	414	872	6	244	0
LAND GREATER HESSE	2,666	4,604	1,355	1,036	410	--	342	840
RB Kassel	711	1,368	318	369	135	--	122	--
RB Wiesbaden	1,126	1,997	528	314	167	--	100	840
RB Hessen	829	1,239	509	353	108	--	120	--
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	3,461	6,036	908	1,256	407	--	242	240
Baden Section	1,317	2,437	440	554	190	a/	77	104 b/
Wuerttemberg Section	2,144	3,599	468	702	217	--	165	136 b/
BREMEN PORT COMMAND c/	270	299	175	38	109	--	7	15
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	1,026	1,519	557	97	201	68	29	360

a/ No sanitary inspectors as such

b/ Social Welfare Nurses

c/ Professional people engaged in institutions incomplete for Bremen

TABLE IV  
STATUS OF CIVILIAN HEALTH DEPARTMENTS  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
(1 March 1946)

AREA	Number of Kreise a/	Number of Health Officers	Professional Qualifications		Performance Satisfactory	Number Kreise Without Health Officer	Personnel Lacking	Transport		Fuel
			Trained	Untrained				Lacking Passenger	Lacking Cargo	
TOTAL	228	277			Data Incomplete	2	7	No Information Received		
LAND BAVARIA	146	176			Data Incomplete	0				
Mainfranken und Oberfranken	22	21			No Information Received					
Mittelfranken	34	59			No Information Received	0				
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	42	50				0				
Schwaben	21	19				0				
Oberbayern	27	27				0				
LAND GREATER HESSE	43	41				2	2			0 Gasoline
RB Kassel	16	14	19	22	38	2	2	0		0 Gasoline
RB Wiesbaden	16	16	9	5	13	2	2	0		- Gasoline
RB Hessen	11	11	4	12	14	0	0	-		- Gasoline
			6	5	11	0	0			
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	33	35				0	5	14		6 Gas. Inad.
Baden Section	13	15	19	16	28	0	5			Gas. Inad.
Wuerttemberg Section	20	20	15	0	15	0	0			Inadequate
			4	16	13	7	7			
BREMEN PORT COMMAND b/		19					Yes	Yes	Yes	
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	6	6	4	2	4	0	0	50 c/	60	Gasoline

a/ Some officers cover more than one Kreis.

b/ Bremen, operating under British policy, submitted reports which could not be satisfactorily translated into the headings of this table.

There are 19 health officers of all types.

c/ Ambulances.

# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE V  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES  
FOR UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY

Week Ending	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis Lung and Larynx	Tuberculosis Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Pollomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
Eight Month Average June 1945- Jan 1946 Inclusive	.83	-	-	.01	-	-	.01	35.79	9.08	16.89	1.72	2.41	.24	.27	34.82	9.05	9.31	1.48	5.95	.22	.01	.88	34.24	.03	.04	.40	2.01	.55	.04
2 Feb	.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.89	6.40	16.70	3.70	5.54	.36	.13	48.97	14.85	5.71	.89	1.02	-	-	.62	79.66	-	-	.10	2.44	1.02	-
9 Feb	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.12	6.70	18.91	1.91	6.67	.26	-	56.89	17.39	5.21	.39	1.85	-	.03	.63	53.03	-	.03	.10	4.92	.49	-
16 Feb	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.57	6.67	16.50	1.62	7.19	.36	.10	59.50	17.23	4.12	.30	.69	.03	-	4.65	46.79	-	.07	.16	5.35	.30	-
23 Feb	.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.96	7.06	20.36	3.04	7.10	.40	.07	65.70	19.31	4.39	.33	.83	.07	-	1.91	95.14	-	-	.07	8.22	.26	-

FEBRUARY 1946

TABLE VI

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASE  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population  
From 29 Sept 1945 To 26 Jan 1946

	Typhoid Fever	Typhoid Fever louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung & Larynx	Tbc. Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Meningococcus	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Total all Communicable Diseases
Total 29 Sept-26 Oct 45	.01			-	-	-	-	2.50	.19	4.37	.22	-	.03	.02	.01	-	-	1.16	10	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.15
Total 26 Oct -30 Nov 45	.01			-	-	-	-	2.63	.08	4.87	.29	.01	.06	.04	-	-	-	1.01	.05	.31	-	-	-	-	-	.01	-	-	-	9.37
Total 1 Dec -28 Dec 45	.04			-	-	-	-	2.23	.07	4.69	.27	.02	.10	.05	-	-	-	.61	.02	.19	-	-	.01	-	-	.01	-	-	-	8.31
TOTAL 29 Dec 45-26 Jan 46	.02			-	-	-	-	1.61	.04	5.49	.38	.01	.10	.02	-	-	.02	.68	-	.06	-	-	.01	-	-	.01	-	-	-	8.45
LAND BAVARIA	-			-	-	-	-	1.58	.048	4.72	.59	.016	.11	.05	-	-	.02	.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.02	-	-	-	6.80
Mainfranken	*			-	-	-	-	1.67	.04	3.20	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.04	-	-	-	6.81
Oberfranken und Mittlefranken	-			-	-	-	-	.72	.06	3.90	.84	.06	.18	.06	-	-	-	.90	-	-	-	-	.06	-	-	-	-	.06	-	6.84
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	-			-	-	-	-	1.73	.06	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	.06	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.38
Schwaben	-			-	-	-	-	1.71	-	4.88	.37	-	.24	-	-	.12	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.44
Oberbayern	-			-	-	-	-	1.13	-	2.90	.06	-	.13	.06	-	-	.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.41
LAND GREATER HESSE	.037			-	-	-	-	1.70	-	4.29	.22	-	.15	-	-	-	-	.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.70
RB Kassel	.12			-	-	-	-	2.02	-	4.76	.48	-	.36	-	-	-	-	.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.57
RB Wiesbaden	-			-	-	-	-	2.08	.10	5.05	.20	-	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.52
RB Hessen	-			-	-	-	-	.95	-	2.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.93
LAND WURTEMBERG BADEN	.044			-	-	-	-	1.76	-	5.28	.53	-	.090	-	-	-	-	.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.23
Baden Section	.12			-	-	-	-	1.94	-	4.24	.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.74
Wuerttemberg Section	-			-	-	-	-	1.63	-	5.78	.27	-	.14	-	-	-	-	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.36
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	-			-	-	-	-	2.78	-	5.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.05
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	-			-	-	-	-	4.45	.14	26.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.31	-	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.56

FEBRUARY 1946

# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE VII  
DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN U.S. ZONE  
(FOR PERIOD 29 SEPT 1945 TO 23 FEB 1946)

Expressed as deaths per 10,000 population per annum

Area, Period Covered and Disease	Typhus Fever Typhose bornee	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung & Larynx	Tbc. other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Poliomylitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
Total 29 Sept-26 Oct 1945	.01	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	.19	4.37	.22	-	.03	.02	.01	-	1.16	.10	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 27 Oct -30 Nov 1945	.01	-	-	-	-	-	2.63	.08	4.87	.29	.01	.06	.04	-	-	1.01	.05	.31	-	-	-	-	.01	-	-	-	-
Total 1 Dec -28 Dec 1945	.04	-	-	-	-	-	2.23	.07	4.69	.27	.02	.10	.05	-	-	.81	.02	.19	-	-	-	.01	.01	-	-	-	-
Total 29 Dec -26 Jan 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	-	1.61	.04	5.49	.38	.01	.10	.02	-	.02	.68	.06	.06	-	-	-	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	-
Total 27 Jan -23 Feb 1946	.11	-	-	-	-	-	1.34	.07	5.70	.35	-	.05	.01	-	.01	.54	.01	.06	.01	-	-	-	.02	.02	.02	.02	-
LAND BAVARIA	.11	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	.11	4.10	.27	-	.03	.02	-	.02	.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	.03	-	-	-	-
Mainfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.11	.28	3.48	.14	-	-	-	-	-	.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	.06	-	-	-	-	-	.60	.12	5.70	.30	-	.06	.06	-	-	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	.06	-	-	-	-
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	.19	-	-	-	-	-	1.47	-	2.50	.19	-	.06	-	-	-	.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	-	-	.85	.24	3.66	.24	-	-	-	-	-	.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberbayern	.19	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	.06	4.22	.38	-	-	-	-	.06	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	.06	-	-	-	-
LAND GREATER HESSE	.11	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	.04	4.66	.48	-	-	-	-	-	.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.11	.11	-
RB Kassel	.12	-	-	-	-	-	1.55	-	3.69	.71	-	-	-	-	-	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RB Wiesbaden	.20	-	-	-	-	-	1.29	-	5.64	.59	-	-	-	-	-	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RB Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43	.12	4.52	.12	-	-	-	-	-	.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.36	.36	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	.04	6.38	.44	-	.13	-	-	-	.31	.04	-	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baden Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.94	.12	7.02	.24	-	.24	-	-	-	.36	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wuerttemberg Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	5.92	.54	-	.07	-	-	-	.27	-	-	.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.39	-	3.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	.56	-	-	-	-	-	2.22	-	25.72	.56	-	.14	-	-	-	2.92	-	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FEBRUARY 1946

# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE VIII  
PENICILLIN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS  
UNITED STATES ZONE  
(Cumulative through 1 March 1946)

AREA	Number of Treatment Centers	Number of Patients Treated
TOTAL	105 <u>a/</u>	40,783 <u>b/</u>
LAND BAVARIA	56	13,567
Mainfranken	5	926
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	8	5,410
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	25	3,986
Schwaben	12	1,625
Oberbayern	6	1,620
LAND GREATER HESSE	15	19,493
RB Kassel	6	2,300
RB Wiesbaden	5	17,015
RB Hessen	4	178
LAND WUERTEMBERG-BADEN	25	5,070
Baden Section	9	3,113
Wuerttemberg Section	16	1,957
BREMEN PORT COMMAND <u>c/</u>	2	685
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	7	1,968

a/ 14 treatment centers have been added since 1 February 1946

b/ 26,043 patients were treated during February 1946, or 63.8percent  
of all treated since penicillin treatment was instituted early in December 1945.

c/ No data received for February 1946, the figures listed are for 1 February 1946

FEBRUARY 1946

# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE IX  
CALORIC VALUE OF RATIONED FOOD, UNITED STATES ZONE a/  
February 1946

CONSUMER CATEGORY	0-1 Yrs.	1-2 Yrs.	3-5 Yrs.	6-9 Yrs.	10-17 Yrs.	Normal Con- sumer	Moder- ate Worker	Heavy Worker	Very Heavy Worker	Preg. & Nursing Women
Calories per person per day										
Minimum Consumption Required for Health	1000	1000	1500	2000	2700	2000	2700	3200	3700	2700
AREA										
UNITED STATES ZONE	1027	1067	1334	1672	2052	1631 <sup>b/</sup>	1914	2231	2827	2285
BAVARIA	1000	1022	1418	1770	2165	1637	1911	2176	2710	2290
GREATER HESSE	1022	1039	1277	1597	1977	1607	1917	2238	2866	2273
WUEHRTTEMBERG- BADEN	1060	1147	1307	1653	2015	1650	1915	2230	2905	2293
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	NONE EXAMINED									
BERLIN DISTRICT- UNITED STATES SECTOR	NONE EXAMINED									

a/ Based on data obtained by Nutrition Survey Teams from four cities in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and one city in Greater Hesse, and one city in Bavaria.

b/ When the official ration scale for February was planned, the caloric value of bread was established as 225 calories per 100 grams. The revised value of 245, now accepted by Military Government for official use, was used in this table and is now accepted for all dietary calculations.

FEBRUARY 1946

# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE X  
GERMAN CIVILIAN WEIGHTS IN POUNDS <sup>a/</sup>  
UNITED STATES ZONE  
(Street Weighing Program, February 1946)

AGE GROUP	MALES			FEMALES		
	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60
TOTAL UNITED STATES ZONE						
Number Weighed	10,987	10,112	4,805	11,970	9,548	4,108
Mean Weight	139	138	132	124	122	117
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-8	-14	-21	-3	-14	-20
Standard (%)	-5.4	-7.2	-13.7	-3.1	-10.3	-15.3
LAND BAVARIA						
Number Weighed	5,020	4,353	2,008	5,779	4,630	1,740
Mean Weight	140	141	132	123	122	116
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-7	-11	-21	-4	-14	-21
Standard (%)	-4.8	-7.2	-13.7	-3.1	-10.3	-15.3
GREATER HESSE						
Number Weighed	3,613	3,742	1,589	2,443	2,554	1,517
Mean Weight	136	135	128	126	123	118
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-11	-17	-25	-1	-13	-19
Standard (%)	-7.5	-11.2	-16.3	-0.8	-9.6	-13.9
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN						
Number Weighed	2,354	2,017	1,208	2,748	2,364	851
Mean Weight	141	140	135	123	122	116
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-6	-12	-18	-4	-14	-21
Standard (%)	-4.1	-7.9	-11.7	-3.1	-10.3	-15.3
BREMEN PORT COMMAND						
Number Weighed	NONE					
Mean Weight						
Normal Standard						
Deviation (lbs) from						
Standard (%)						
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)						
Number Weighed	1,945	2,596	2,021	3,060	3,158	2,265
Mean Weight	135	134	128	122	119	112
Normal Standard	147	152	153	127	136	137
Deviation (lbs) from	-12	-18	-25	-5	-17	-25
Standard (%)	-8.2	-11.8	-16.3	-4.0	-12.5	-18.2

<sup>a/</sup> Weights computed on basis of 66,575 adults were obtained by German civilians.

FEBRUARY 1946

# HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE XI  
SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 12,791 DISPLACED PERSONS  
IN UNITED STATES ZONE DURING FEBRUARY 1946 <sup>a/</sup>

AGE GROUP	1-9 yrs	10-19 yrs	20-39 yrs	40-59 yrs	Over 60
<b>MALES</b>					
Average Age, Yrs.	5.1	15.2	29.1	47.8	64.7
Number Weighed	728	842	3125	1545	325
Average Weight (lbs)	46.5	121	154	162	160
Normal Standard (lbs)	42.0	117	147	152	153
Deviation (lbs)	4.5	4	7	10	7
from Standard (%)	10.7	3.4	4.8	6.6	4.6
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Average Age, Yrs.	4.8	15.4	27.6	46.3	67.3
Number Weighed	678	945	2900	1406	297
Average Weight (lbs)	43.5	118	136	143	139
Normal Standard (lbs)	40.5	112	128	137	138
Deviation (lbs)	3.0	6	8	6	1
from Standard (%)	7.4	5.3	6.2	4.4	0.7

<sup>a/</sup> Based on data submitted from fifteen Displaced Persons Camps.

TABLE XII  
SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 5,144 ADULT GERMAN CIVILIANS  
IN UNITED STATES ZONE DURING FEBRUARY 1946

AGE GROUP	20-39	40-59	Over 60 Years
<b>MALES</b>			
Number Weighed	1181	1557	720
Average Weight (lbs)	140.6	136.2	134.2
Normal Standard (lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0
Deviation (lbs)	-1.4	-9.8	-12.8
from Standard (%)	-1.0	-6.1	-8.7
<b>FEMALES</b>			
Number Weighed	799	562	325
Average Weight (lbs)	123.6	119.9	119.9
Normal Standard (lbs)	123.0	132.0	132.0
Deviation (lbs)	0.6	-12.0	-12.1
from Standard (%)	0.5	-9.2	-9.2

<sup>a/</sup> Data collected by Nutrition Survey teams from four cities in Wuerttemberg-Baden, one city in Greater Hesse, and one city in Bavaria.

FEBRUARY 1946

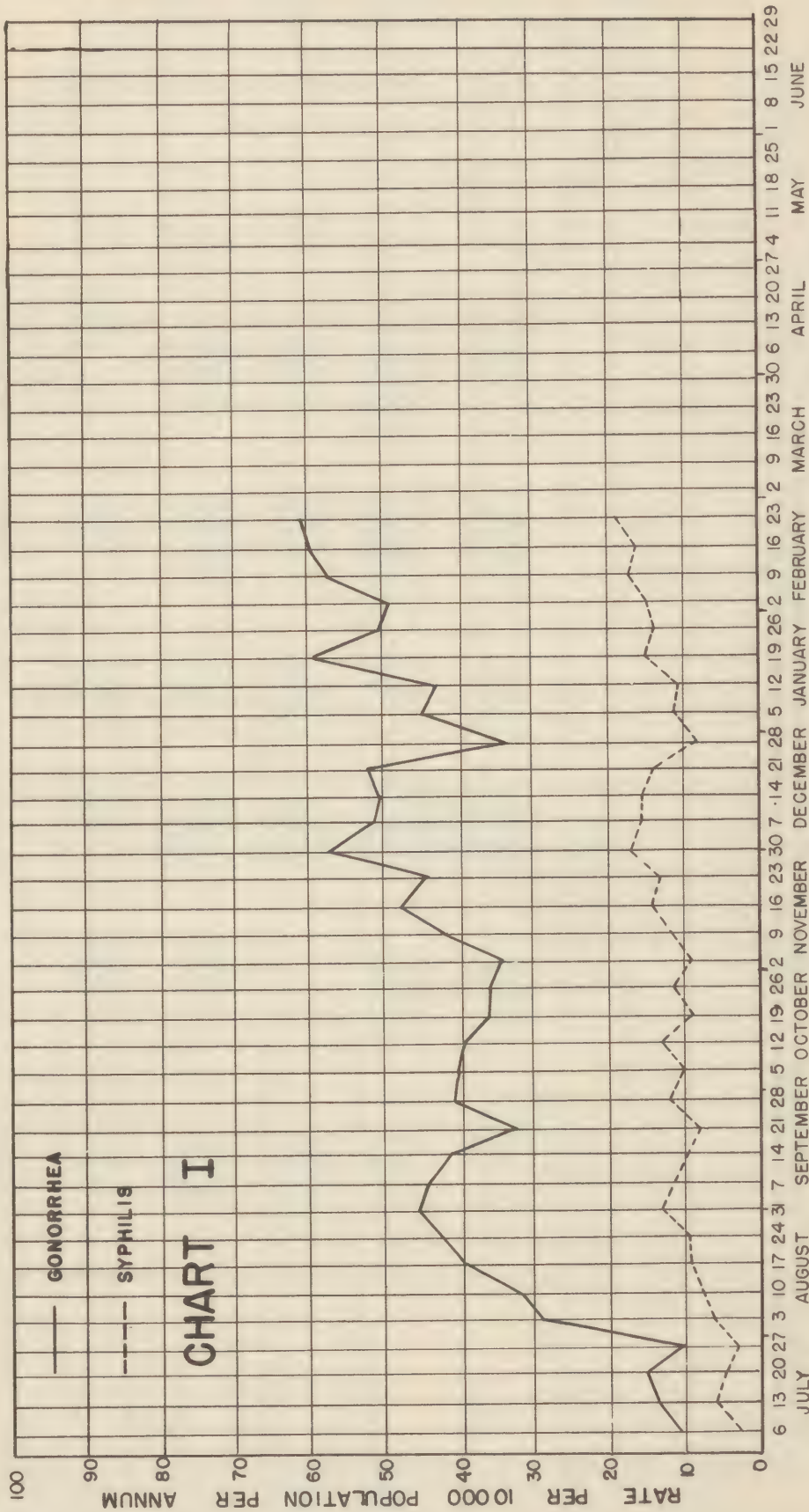
TABLE XIII  
STATUS OF BEDS  
German Civilian and Prisoner of War Hospitals  
United States Zone  
(1 November 1945 to 1 March 1946)

AREA AND PERIOD	Beds Available		Beds Occupied		Per cent of Beds Occupied	
	1 November	1 January	1 November	1 January	1 November	1 January
TOTAL						
Civilians	201,281	228,025	146,354	182,984	72.7	80.2
Prisoners of War	113,886	150,469	87,976	131,363	77.7	87.3
	87,395	77,556	58,378	51,621	66.8	66.5
BAVARIA						
Civilians	101,332	111,891	72,813	95,204	71.9	85.1
Prisoners of War	61,884	79,892	44,619	75,386	72.1	94.4
	39,448	31,999	28,194	19,818	71.4	61.9
GREATER HESSE						
Civilians	50,690	56,608	36,365	43,623	71.7	77.1
Prisoners of War	20,719	30,307	17,406	24,264	83.0	79.0
	29,971	26,301	18,959	19,359	63.2	73.6
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN						
Civilians	34,835	42,584	23,775	30,475	68.2	71.6
Prisoners of War	18,074	24,323	13,261	18,676	78.5	76.8
	16,761	18,261	10,514	11,799	62.7	64.6
BREMEN PORT COMMAND						
Civilians	6,188	7,066	5,165	5,645	83.5	79.9
Prisoners of War	4,973	6,071	4,454	5,000	89.0	82.4
	1,215	995	711	645	58.5	64.8
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)						
Civilians	8,236	9,876	8,236	8,037	100.0	81.4
Prisoners of War	8,236	9,876	8,236	8,037	100.0	81.4
	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Figures not available for Bremen

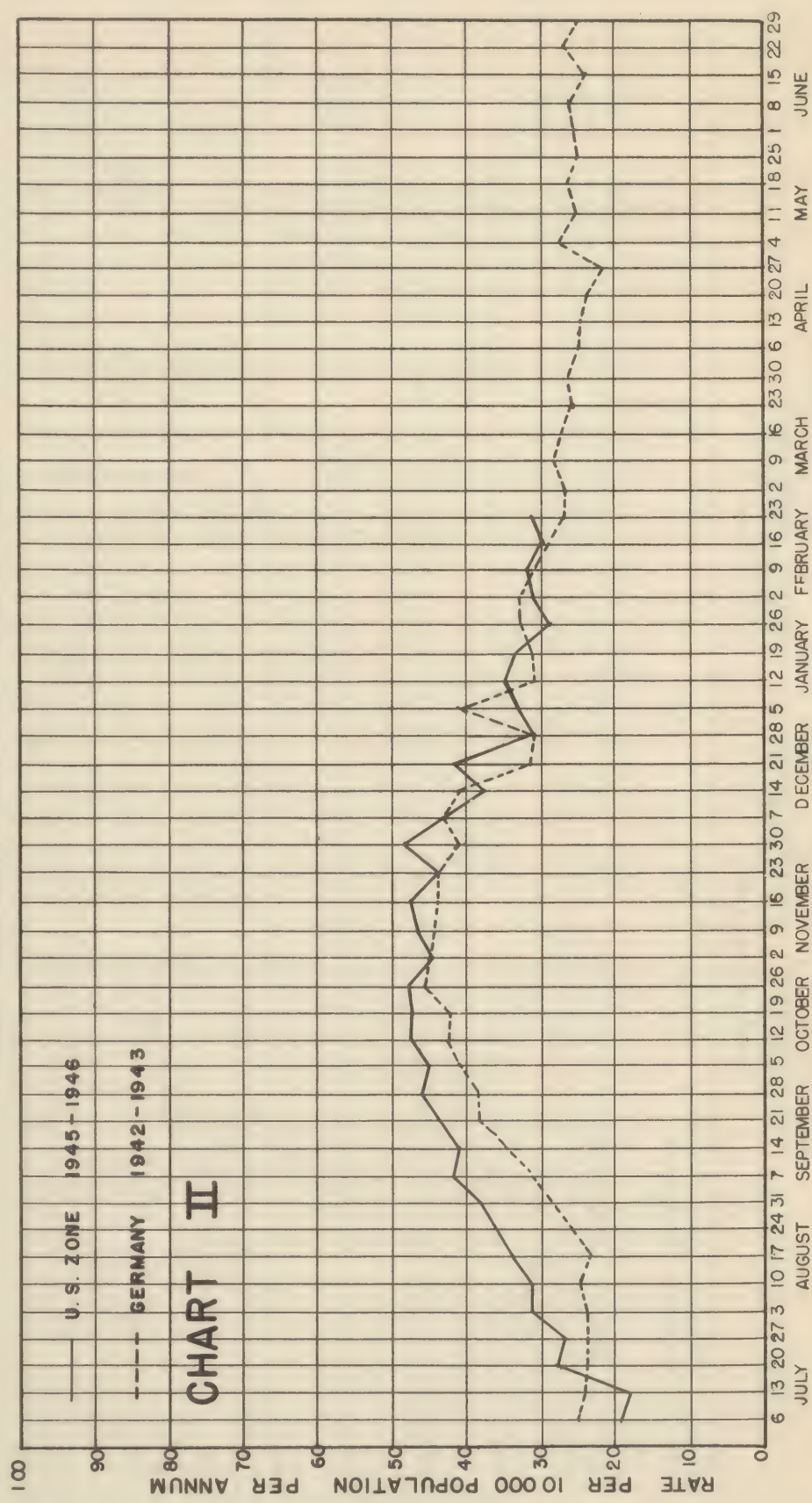
Note apparent loss civilian Hospital Beds due to transfer of Displaced Persons Hospital to Army supervision.

REPORTED CASES OF  
**GONORRHEA & SYPHILIS**  
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46  
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 ( When Known )



PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH OMGUSZ

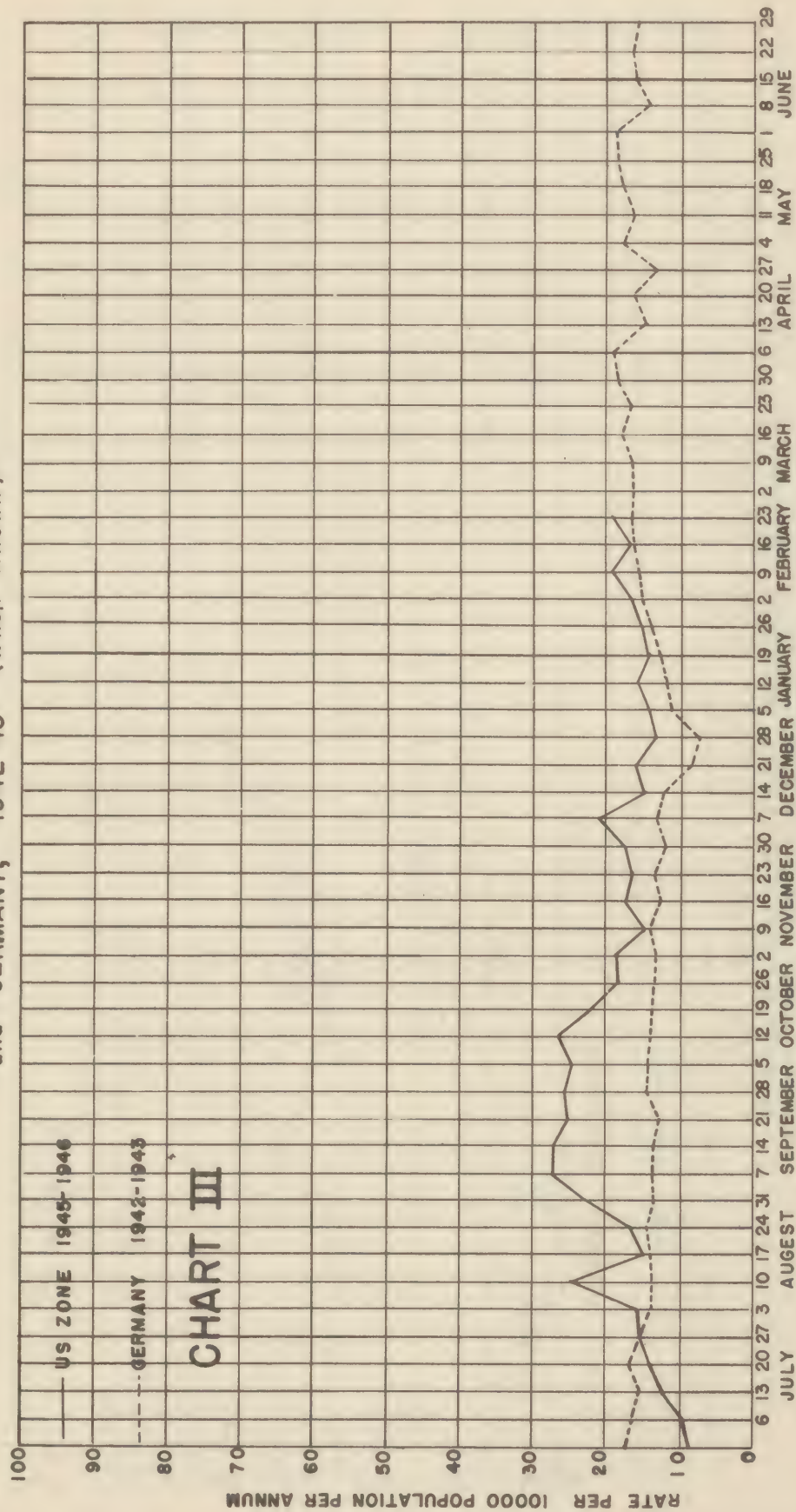
REPORTED CASES OF  
**DIPHTHERIA**  
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46  
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED

PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH OMGUSZ

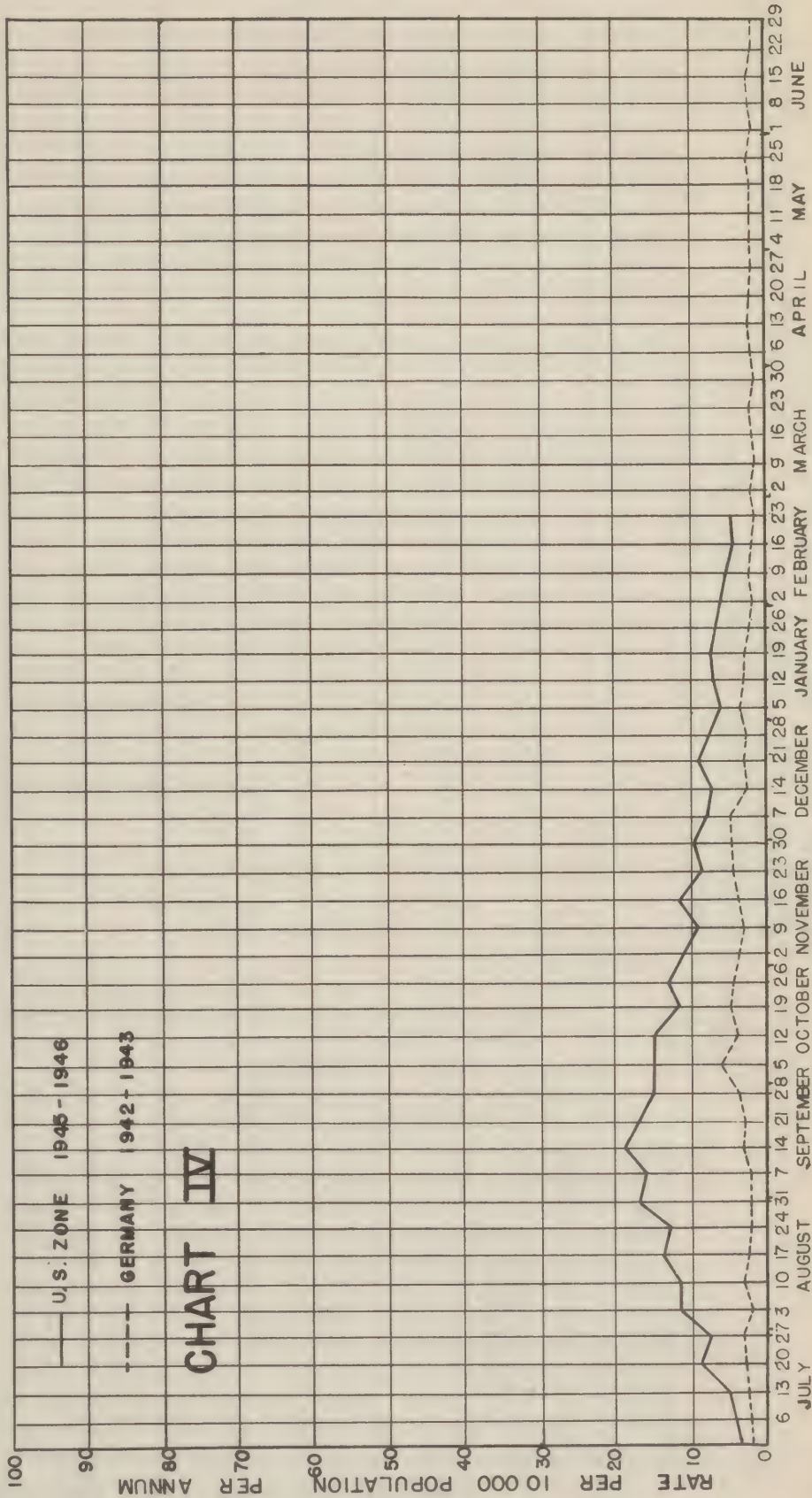
REPORTED CASES OF  
**TUBERCULOSIS LUNGS & LARYNX**  
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-46  
and GERMANY, 1942-43 (When Known)



DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED

PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH, OMG USZ.

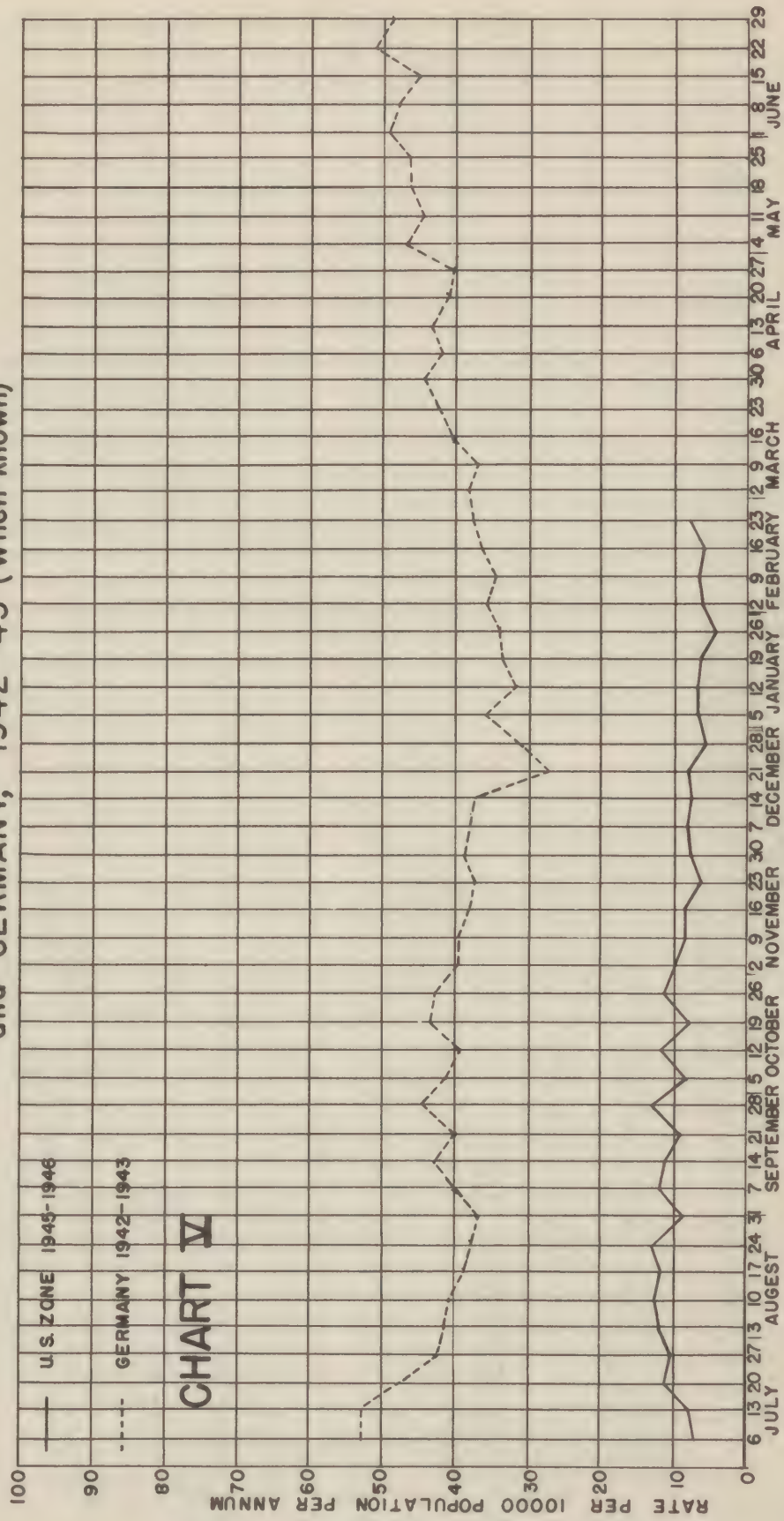
REPORTED CASES OF  
**TYPHOID FEVER**  
 UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46  
 and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECEIVED

PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH OMGUSZ

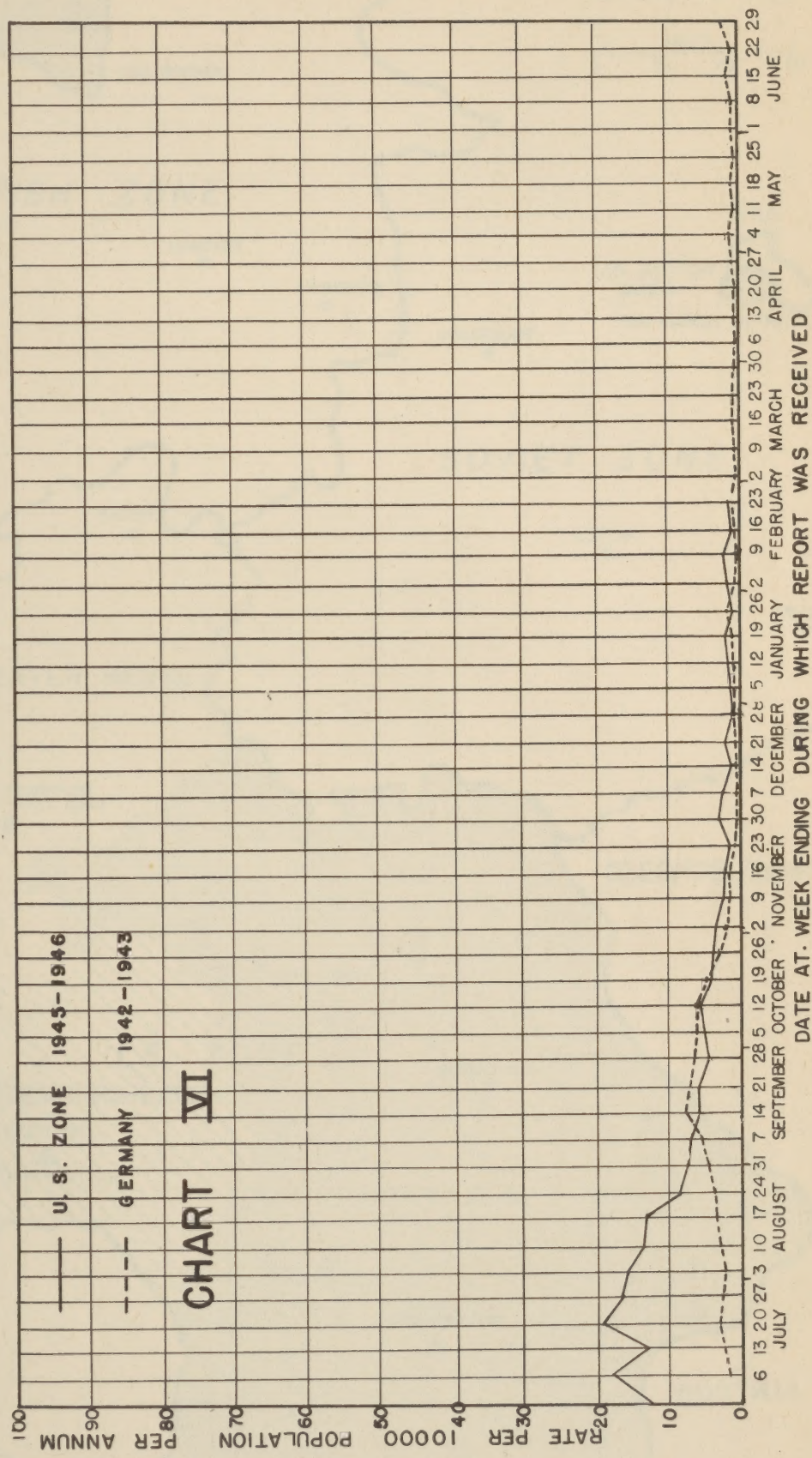
REPORTED CASES OF  
SCARLET FEVER  
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46  
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When known)



DATE AT WEEK ENDING DURING WHICH REPORT WAS RECIEVED

PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH, OMG USZ

REPORTED CASES OF  
**DYSENTERY**  
UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY, 1945-'46  
and GERMANY, 1942-'43 (When Known)



PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH OMGUSZ





